

EXPOSITION.

Exposition!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the State Industrial Exposition...

POPE PIUS IX.

The Executive Committee take pleasure in announcing the important addition to the Art Department of the Portrait of His Holiness...

POPE PIUS IX.

Painted from life, at the Vatican, by the eminent American Artist, G. P. A. HEALY.

ART EXHIBITION.

Her placed before the public free to all visitors to the Exposition.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

On Monday, Sept. 28, we shall make extensive additions to our stocks of Rich Fall and Winter Plaids...

Field, Leiter & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

MANDEL BROS.,

63 and 65 Washington-st.,

STATE LINE.

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, etc.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

Cardiff to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, etc.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned...

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

Transatlantic Company's line of steamships...

WANTED.

Wanted: A person capable of doing heavy work...

DRY GOODS.

FULLY 25 PER CENT SAVED!

MANDEL BROS.

GREAT SALE

OF DRY GOODS

For a Few Days Longer.

BLACK SILKS

At Extraordinary Reduced Prices!

1.25 Silks at 95c, 1.50 Silks at \$1.10, 1.75 Silks at 1.25, 2.00 Silks at 1.50, 2.25 Silks, heavy weight, 1.75, 2.50 Silks, heavy weight, 2.00, 3.50 Silks, satin finish, 2.75, 5.00 Silks, satin finish, 3.50.

The best value offered this season.

63 & 65 Washington-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH PLAIDS

AND Popular Dress Goods.

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THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Address to Business Men and Property-Owners of Chicago.

Withdrawal of the Insurance Companies.

Injury to the Credit of Merchants - Loaning of Money Checked.

Necessity for Immediate Protection Against Fire.

Imperative Duty of Citizens to Attend Primary Elections.

Increase of the Water-Supply at Private Expense.

Accomplishment of Reform by Individual Effort.

The following address has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association:

To the Business-Men and Property-Owners of Chicago:

Understanding a part of our duty to our country...

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

have recommended the withdrawal from this city of all the insurance companies under their control.

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THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Henry C. Bowen at Last Opens His Mouth.

His Answer to the Letter of Catharine Beecher.

Authenticity of the Woodstock Letter Denied.

Bowen Not the Originator of the Scandal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Sept. 27.—The Tribune will print to-morrow the following letter from Henry C. Bowen...

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FOREIGN.

Marshall Serrano to Take the Field.

An Eruption of the Volcano of Mount Etna Threatened.

Long List of Marine Disasters in the South Pacific.

The War in the Island of Cuba.

SPAIN.

London, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from Madrid say it is probable that President Serrano will take command of the central army...

ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 27.—Mount Etna is still in a state of agitation. Rumbling noises are heard inside...

AUSTRALASIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 27.—The Sydney News from Aug. 8 to 23, gives the following accounts of other recent disasters to vessels in Australian seas...

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THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing Discusses the Recent Address of Prof. Tyndall.

Dr. Sullivan Explains His Alleged Inconsistency.

Sermon by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke at Unitarian Church.

The Rev. C. W. Wendt Tells of His Sundays in London.

Sermon by Canon Knowles on the New Bishop of Illinois.

Opening of the Mission of the Paulist Fathers.

Consecration of the Altar at St. Mary's.

PROF. TYNDALL.

His Recent Address Form the Subject of Prof. Swing's Sermon.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, taking as his text: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth—Genesis, 1."

The fact that a being of limited faculties must pass life in a world of unlimited qualities and quantities keeps alive a discord between the mind and its object of study. Given a small but proud and ambitious sub-machine, and an infinite object-world, and unrest, if not an absolute war, must be the normal condition of the thinking soul.

At the same time, the creature is drawn from the foreground of the universe by the fact that it is a creature which never will become one with the universe in which it lives.

There is a bright side, however, to the fact that the universe is not a machine. It is a being of limited faculties, but it is a being of limited faculties, and it is a being of limited faculties.

Among the questions that have thus far perplexed the human mind, none has baffled so many, and so long, and so perfectly, as the question of the origin of life.

It is a question that has baffled the human mind, and it is a question that has baffled the human mind.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Main and Dearborn. Variety performance Herrmann, the Prestidigitator, etc.

MCCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Concert by the Thomas Orchestra.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

Monday Morning, September 28, 1874.

Mr. C. H. Walker's answer to the recent card of Gov. Kellogg was published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. It enters enough into particulars, we should say, to deserve the immediate attention of the Governor.

Some of the newspapers East speak contemptuously of Col. Grant's geological researches in the Black Hills. Gaudor compels the admission that Col. Grant's geology has much more respectable support than Gen. Custer's or Gen. M'Intosh's. Indeed the man connected with the expedition who actually saw gold has yet to be heard from.

the sermons produced in our columns this spring were selected with a view to variety of theme as well as skillfulness of treatment. Dr. Swing's subject was the recent address of Dr. Tyndall. The subject of the argument is the "theory of material potency" does affect the facts of the soul, but only its origin; that Tyndall's materialism does not have a single fact of the whole spirit world, but is an inquiry how any fact ever exists. Dr. James Freeman Clarke's sermon in Trinity Church, on the text "The Lord Will Provide" is also given. The late Diocesan Convention is treated of from different standpoints by Dr. Sullivan and Canon Knowles. The Rev. W. Wendte spoke of certain Sundays in London, and his sermon is published. At St. Mary's, Catholic Church, the ceremony of blessing the palms in connection with St. Jarlath's church mission is being conducted by three members in the order of Pallastis. Notice is taken of the prices at both these churches.

Judge Lord, of the Massachusetts Superior court, has written an elaborate review of Henry Ward Beecher's letters to Moulton and Tilton, which the Springfield *Republican* publishes. He commences by saying:

He then takes up Mr. Beecher's letters as a basis of judgment—upon the genuineness of which there is no controversy,—and reaches the conclusion that these letters are susceptible of any construction, and that all other constructions sought to be put upon them require a justification of human nature and of the English tongue as to be wholly inadmissible. The conclusion reached by Judge Lord is that Beecher has been guilty of adultery, but he thinks that neither Moulton nor Tilton are in a position to cast a stone at him.

The Chicago produce markets were generally
quieter on Saturday, though receipts of grain
were much larger than recently. Meats were
quiet and unchanged, closing at \$22.95@
\$23.00 cash and \$17.95@18.00 seller the year.
Wheat was quiet and steady, at 14 1/4@14 1/2 per bu.
and 11 1/2@11 3/4 for the cash. Corn was

THE WATER-PIPES.

Mr. Dixon, President of the Board of Aldermen, proposes to-night to introduce an ordinance providing for the immediate laying within the district bounded by the lake, Chicago avenue, Halsted street, and Sixteenth street, 8-inch service-pipes for the exclusive use of the Fire Department. All this district is furnished with general mains of 36, 24, and 16 inches; it is also supplied with service-pipes ranging from 3 to 15 inches. The pipes proposed to be laid under Dixon's ordinance is to be put down where the small pipes are now laid. The small pipes are sufficient to meet all domestic and business purposes, and will not be disturbed, and the new pipe will be used exclusively for furnishing the fire-pipes, of which an increased number will be supplied.

8,907,000 feet of 8-inch service-pipe,
2,500,000 feet of 12-inch service-pipe,
3,900,000 feet of 16-inch main,
1,800 feet of 24-inch main,
1,000 feet of 36-inch main.

This is an average of nearly 42 miles of new pipe, in addition to that of equal size already in place. Within the district named there will then be not one foot of street supplied with less than an 8-inch pipe, and this service-pipe will be supplied by the 36 and 24 inch mains which are now in place. It is all laid along this district.

The power to pass the ordinance is found in that provision of the charter known as the Emergency clause, under which the Council may in case of an unforeseen necessity provide for the public safety. The sum required to provide and lay the 3,077,000 feet of 8-inch pipe, including the tree-plugs, is \$357,500, which sum as to be borrowed as a temporary loan, to be provided for in the next annual appropriation ordinance. There will be no difficulty whatever in obtaining the money for that purpose. The larger-sized pipe will be purchased and laid out by the appropriations already made.

Now will the Common Council prove themselves

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

The gravity of the insurance question is now becoming more evident to our people. Policies are expiring daily, and are not renewed, and the search for good insurance after next Thursday will be difficult, if not hopeless. Worse than this is the fact that the insurance which is offered by the tribe of weakling companies who will rush here to gather the business they would not otherwise expect. We invite the attention of those who affect an indifference, and those who say we are better off without insurance than with it, to two branches of business which are of importance in Chicago, and to which prime insurance is essential. During 1878 there were nearly 100,000,000 bushels of grain received into stores in Chicago. With each assignment of this grain came a draft from the consignee. The consignee paid this draft, and putting the grain in warehouse had it insured, and receiving his warehouse receipt covered with insurance obtained a loan thereon from which he made other advances to other shippers. In this way the whole of that immense body of grain was successfully handled in this city. But without insurance was an essential item in the transaction. Without such insurance, not a bank in this city would advance a dollar on any grain in a warehouse; without such advances, the grain could never have been handled here, and must have gone elsewhere. No shipper will send grain to be put in store unless the same can be insured.

It is unnecessary to particularize how the loss of insurance will affect the manufacturing and mercantile trade of Chicago. Without insurance, no one can do credit, and without credit there can be no manufactures. Some dealers having large capital may be able to do business with insurance on a certain proportion of the stock they carry; but the loss of any further insurance will put a stop to their business. No one can buy goods on credit or borrow money on stocks of goods unless the property, which is the basis of the credit, can be insured. At present the force of this blow is only lightly felt; but if after Thursday no grain received in Chicago can find insurance such as the banks accept, and so day after day policies on buildings and merchandise, on machinery, and on contents, and household furniture expire and are not renewed, the damaging effect of the general withdrawal of insurance will be extended by all classes, and the folly that invited the disaster will be proved such a condition of things will be exposed by all.

Board of Fire Commissioners to resign, reorganize the Department on certain approved principles, and, if they refuse, we can, in few months, abolish the present Board, and give one that will accede to the demands of the people. We can take all the preliminary steps for the necessary legislation. We can as individuals put iron shutters on all our large buildings exposed to fire from without. We can take down the wooden Mansards from high building, and put up iron or brick in place of the wood. We can organize volunteer assistants to the Fire Department. We can give, either as individuals or through the Gen. Stabler to instruct our firemen, and to give them that discipline which they need and which all desire. We can and must do all these things. The first thing to regain confidence is to show ourselves worthy of it. The first thing to be done to give insurance is to put our property in an insurable condition, and surround it with all the protection that experience and good government can provide.

against mining; credit moulder, salary-crafter, and the DeGolyer, paying-control, in regard to the same. The latter, however, has been shown to affirm that he never received the \$229 mentioned in Oakes Ames' memorandum-book, and has never agreed to take any Credit-Mobilier stock from him. Also that he returned his back-pay to the Treasury as soon as possible. Also that he was Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, and he hesitated long whether he would slaughter it, and the whole bill containing the back-pay clause, and he did not, and his decision not to slaughter it was at most only be accounted an error of judgment. Also that the only connection the Government had with paying in the District of Columbia was to pay the proportionate assessments therefor on the part of Government property, and that the appropriation under which the DeGolyer had been paid was to be paid had been made before he (Garfield) had anything to do with the case.

Gen. Garfield's connection with Credit Mobilier.

RUFFIANISM RAMPANT.

The disgraceful scrimmage in the McGarry saloon on Saturday night is the first tangible demonstration we have had that an election is approaching. The campaign may now be considered as fairly open, the first blood having been spilt. The surroundings were all of a political nature. The scrimmage happened in a political rendezvous, where it is the wont of the patriots of both parties to gather for the discussion of means and measures to save the country, and for the dispensation of fluid comforts. The crowd was a crowd of officeholders and their supporters. The leader of the attack was Mike McDonald, gambler and protégé of the Police Sur-

While peace and law-abiding citizens, who do not spend their time loitering on whiskey-streets, will have little sympathy with the patriot who was caught in this disgraceful affair, there nevertheless is an important question which we call for an answer more imperatively than ever. Is there power enough in the City of Chicago to put down this man McDonald? How much longer is this gambler and his gang of henchmen to be allowed liberty to carry on their nefarious operations without hindrance from the authorities? How much longer are they to be permitted to swindle, gambling, pistoling, and general ruffianism? How much longer are peaceable citizens to be exposed to assault by these rascals, without any hopes of protection by the police authorities, without even the right to call for aid from the courts?

in Philadelphia and Morrissey in New York. The disgraceful affair of Saturday night ought to open people's eyes to the danger which threatens them from this notorious gambler and the gang which he controls. It ought to open their eyes to the low and demoralized condition of city politics. It ought to arouse them to the importance of electing police authorities who will put down this element of ruffianism with a strong hand instead of protecting it, to secure officeholders who have too much respect for themselves to spend their time loafing in bar-rooms. If it is not done soon, it will be too late. The best way to commence is to suppress Mike McDonald. Is there power enough in Chicago to do it, or has ruffianism already reached the upper hand?

After several propositions were made on the floor, the Registration Committee voted on the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the decision of the Registration Committee that the right of Registration should be equally divided between the two parties. These officials have absolute power over the registration of voters. They can reject any name. The courts are expressly forbidden to take cognizance of any complaints made by excluded voters. As a sample of the way in which Kellogg's appointees are at present conducting the registration, it may suffice to state that in New Orleans, which has 10,000 colored voters, 11,000 negroes were registered in the first two weeks, and that one negro was found to have twenty-seven certificates of registry under different names and from different wards, so that he could have voted, if he had not been detected twenty-seven times! It was agreed by the Committee, in the second place, that the registration and election should be under the control of the people."

means of perpetuating its power, whether the people voted for it or not. So the conference ended. Kellogg said, in this dispatch to James Gordon Bennett: "If we can have a peaceable election in November next, the result will show, what I think, that McEnery was not elected Governor." We have no doubt that the result, after being manipulated by Kellogg's Board, will show any and every thing that Kellogg would like to have it. Nor can we understand any more certain provocative of discontent and revolution than to again condemn, by fraudulent returns, the will of the people of the State to be trampled under foot by an oppressor. White men are not to be kept in slavery forever.

It is with pride that I send you such programme. They are the result of the first Festival of 1873. The book would come about this occasion reflects credit on every person who took part in it. The aim of the new festival is to be better than the old one. It is our hope that we shall be supported by every one who has a love for the truth in art, and sufficient voice and knowledge of music to be able to assist.

The Committee of the First Festival feel under obligation to the gentlemen of the Committee for organising and promoting the first Festival, and for taking at the outset so high an aim as "the elevation of the musical taste of the people." This was indeed the enthusiasm and successful effort that has been shown by the chorus, which makes future Festivals possible. Nor should I omit to mention Mr. Otto Singer, whose untiring efforts have done much towards the success. It was this which enabled me to carry out successfully the programme of the first Festival. We have now some many months for rehearsal as we had weeks before last. We will be ready to sing at the end of every day and gentlemen in the chorus that we intend to give us to justice to the words, which contains

for the performance of these works, the
rus will number between 1,200 and 1,500.
Thomas will bring eighty musicians from
York, including his own orchestra, and this
will be augmented by local additions in Cin-
nati. The soloists will be secured abroad.
Considering the force engaged and the character
of the programmes, this Festival promises to be
the most important musical occasion ever inaugu-
rated in this country. It will be an event of
which Cincinnati may well be proud. It speaks
for the musical taste and culture of the
city and it will have a powerful influence not only
on giving Cincinnati the commanding musical
position in the country, but in advancing the cause
of art throughout the entire West.

wildest hopes. They flocked into it by the sands. There can be no doubt that the organization was a very powerful one, although its sources were naturally exaggerated. Its propaganda was excellent. If the time had been ripe for what the promoters of the scheme were pleased to call "the solidarity of the nations," the International would have welded together the workmen of Europe. Fortunately for civilization, the time was not ripe. Christendom, whatever it may come hereafter, is not yet prepared to remove the checks on the mob that are still in force. The first Congress of the International developed a vast difference in the ways of thought of the different delegates. The sessions were mainly devoted to personal altercations. In the interval the atrocious ruffians known as capitalists were roundly denounced. Their approaching extinction by the workmen was gleefully prophesied.

was highly unsatisfactory. The solitary Swiss present moaned over the fact that the Italian workmen in his country were too prosperous to take pains to revolt. He hoped they would soon be in misery, however. The German delusion had much the same thing to say. The Frenchman was hopeful. He saw anarchy ahead. At this announcement the Congress grew belligerent. The Italian remarked that his section was conspiring "for the complete destruction of the State, for the annihilation of every kind of authority, and for the taking into possession, by the uprooted masses, of all the implements of labor, machines, and raw materials, including the soil." This comprehensive scheme of robbery was neatly summed up by the

that, during the past quarter of a century in which her wealth has increased to a maximum, her aggregate of paupers has been swelling in proportion. She unites the extremes of wealth and poverty, and for years all efforts to reduce the pauperism of the country appeared to be unavailing. Now, however, the increase of poverty appears to have received a decided check, and most flattering reductions are reported. This is probably due as much to the relief afforded by immigration as to anything in the way of legislation; but, however accomplished, it is a gratifying result. The aggregate is still enormous. There are now on the relief lists 754,000 of the country, no less than 754,000 paupers, exclusive of the imatic paupers in asylums, and the "casuals" or vagrants, whose number is not stated. The number now relieved

Forty years ago, the training of German teachers was too theoretical. The normal turned out men of the highest culture, but with little practical knowledge of school-managing. There was a reaction from this to the other extreme. Political reasons had something to do with the sudden conversion of the normal in 1884 into something very like a village school. General history was ignored. The story of the fatherland" took its place. Physics failed no better. It was supplied by *Heimathkunde*,—home news,—that is, the observation of matters close at hand. The exact sciences were reached when Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing were taboos, even for private reading, and explanations of modern books substituted for

cation and the biography of education. The principal methods of teaching are examined and courses of private reading are arranged for the students. In the second class is drilled in the subjects of instruction and somewhat in the sciences connected with future work, as logic, psychology, etc. The students attend the practice schools and in them, at first under the eye of the regular instructor, and then independently. The year is devoted to the general culture of students and to their thorough drill in the practice schools. When they graduate, they are taught everything they are expected to teach actual life. This course combines theory and practice very happily. Some of the studies required in it strike an American as odd. Among them are religion (the Bible), the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans. The first two are explained in the text. The last two are explained in the text. The State schools are made numerous

told by her grandfather to board with his mother so that he might be on the spot to prosecute ruin. That Culev did come to board with his mother was no secret; she had been waiting for him at the meeting, and asked for supper, and when he was about to leave the room, Culev seized him, and in spite of her resistance accomplished his purpose by force. He told her that she should not marry Hahn, and held her what her grandfather would do if she married him. By three o'clock he had left her, and she knew no more secret, but she nevertheless refused to marry him, and subsequently married Hahn. This the material part of a long statement, written very much after the style of Mrs. Tilton, though in a much less polished diction. She blen-
diery and procreancy; breathe life, for her husband's sake, into their enemies' words, and make real and earnestness. Here are a

rigidly and impartially. The new law requires certain attendance, and visits delinquents upon their parents. The Metropolitan Police Magistrate of the Clerkenwell District of London was engaged during one whole week floating fines upon parents, and these people being generally very poor, the fines were moderated to their circumstances. In all cases where non-attendance without a valid excuse was proved, the Magistrate fined at least 2s 6d, with 2s post, making a total of something over \$1. One poor woman whose husband had been sick four or five weeks, had endeavored to compromise with the School Board by sending one of her children to school, but she was fined, as she was compelled to work, and was obliged to go away from home to provide her family with food and shelter. Even this excuse was deemed inadequate and the woman was fined. Another woman with an infant in arms was fined, and

rule than serve. There, in Papei, was a correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* who is white—the white man, that is a nervous being, shaitered and timid. He is a close observer beneath the fruit tree, perched on a branch, and ready to pounce upon the first opportunity. He accepted the protection of native whites, and the business is conducted mainly by native white women of course, for there are no white men. They buy and sell, organize and control trade. There, in this country, are the queens of society, but there, too, are the mercantile world, they are more than the mercantile world. They play and win money without appreciating it. They have all the prerogatives except the "woman of to-day," except the wearing pantaloon. It must be regretted that their neglect to perfect their language mainly due to a lack of appreciation of

funct and disorder, and the teacher was
momed by the Committee, who gave her
alternative of improving the discipline or
leaving the school. She chose the former.
She left a note to her sister Maria, and
the course was being made. A careful
into her history was found and the riddle
solved. Her father, Amos K. Cross, of
the town of Newbury, had married a
married again. His own mother had
ceased against him, and, in a fit of rage,
his children, saying that "his sons could
infancy, and his daughters in sorrow, if
about where they were. The cause
been fulfilled so far, the girl was
cerned, and this coincidence confirmed
belief of the unfortunate girl in the
As she neared her 20th birthday the
of approaching death unified her for her
and her father, and she was ready to
to the dreadful step which developed the
tery. She leaves: one younger sister, whose
tue will be watched with care and interest
an awe-stricken community. With such

Fayette, Mo., can boast a guardian of remarkable tact and honesty. Such people are rare, and we are bound to give the name of the man who has been so successful in his duties. He is Mr. Harrison died, leaving to his two daughters, Cora and Josephine, a little fortune of \$10,000 each, and appointed Mr. Hendrix their guardian. This gentleman carefully educated them, paying for the two the sum of \$15,000, and in consequence of their good behavior, he gave them for their property \$6,000. A few days since he had the honor of seeing them, and they were in attendance with them in the County Court. The elder sister found that, in addition to the money spent upon her education, she was the possessor of \$21,267.50, and her sister the still larger sum.

The reservoir was substantially built and no resident was looked for. A day or two ago the keeper of the toll-gate, which is near the reservoir, noticed that a part of the fence around the reservoir had disappeared in the night. On inspection the premises showed that the further side of the fence, where the embankment had been cut off by sight, leaving a hole about 20 feet wide in circumference, and that the greater portion of the water in the reservoir had escaped. The Roundings failed to give any name as to the depth of this griffin, and how long people are puzzled when they see the water again. It is common knowledge in the Town of Cambridge that there is a hole in the Bottomless Pit, and inhabitants are undecided whether to change its name to Brooklyn or Kansas City.

—Gen. Broderick, who was personally involved in the recent disturbances at New Orleans, formerly of Worcester, Mass., and now of New York, has been elected to the position of

people of this State. Your own Amendment does exactly what we know of others for their equal respect the Legislature. On Wednesday, Oct. 13, the Legislature on local issues hardly less important than the Constitution reserved for the election in On Wednesday, Oct. 31, South Carolina general elections for many offices in the State. The West Virginia election wrongly set in political calendars for Oct. 13. It occurs Oct. 13, with other follows:

(NOTE.—The asterisk (*), whenever it occurs, indicates a candidate for re-election.)

ARKANSAS.

Under the new Constitution, the election which is to be voted on Oct. 13, the election will be held on that day, the Constitution be adopted—of which the Legislature will meet.

The election of Congressmen the Arkansas, occurs on the old election of and on that day the Republicans will elect a Legislature by nominating Governor, under the Powell Clayton, and will thereon appeal to Congress candidates for the Nov. 3 Congress are:

1. <i>Laurens C. Gause,</i>	<i>Republican,</i>
2. <i>William F. Slemmons,</i>	<i>William H. Rogers</i>
3. _____	<i>Wm. M. Claiborne</i>
4. _____	<i>William J. Hyatt</i>
	<i>Charles M. Lusk</i>

INDIANA.

The Legislature to be elected (Senate in 1872 holding over) will choose a Union Senator vice Daniel D. Pratt, Republican for the State ticket, vice _____

<i>Democratic,</i>	<i>Republican,</i>
_____	<i>Secretary of State,</i>
<i>John R. Neff,</i>	<i>Andrew W. Coe</i>
<i>Ebenezer Henderson,</i>	<i>Auditor,</i>
	<i>James A. Wilder,</i>
	<i>Treasurer,</i>
<i>Benjamin C. Smart,</i>	<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction,</i>
<i>James H. Shaw,</i>	<i>John M. Brown</i>

ARIZONA.

George W. Ball, Edward J. Howard
 Reporter of the Senate, John J. Rummel
 James M. Walt, Reporter of State Land Office,
 Robert H. Rodman, David Scott
 CO-CLERKS
 1. Leroy G. Palmer, George W. McGee
 2. John L. Sheehan, C. Q. Tuttle
 3. L. A. Linsworth, Charles F. Granger
 4. J. W. H. Smith, J. W. Pratt
 5. James Wilkinson, James Wilson,
 6. John C. Oates, Ezekiel S. Sampson
 7. John W. Whitman, John C. Kasson
 8. Aaron Reed, James A. Gurley
 9. C. E. Walbridge, David McGowan
 Independent—J. Joseph Knute.

NEBRASKA
 The Legislature to be elected will be
 United States Senator, vice Thomas W.
 Independent Republican. There are four
 seats, as follows:
 Republicans—Governor, Elias Garber, of
 Kearney.

President—Lorenzo Crouse.
 President James W. Davis, of Omaha.
 President—James W. Davis, of Omaha.
 President—J. G. Miller, of Sanderson Com.
 Also, for an additional Congressmen.
 Then upon the claim there being all
 Republicans have nominated Patrick O.
 the Independents, James D. Calhoun; and
 Unionists, J. A. Fairbank; and the Demo-
 crats, having the claim, make no nominat-
 ion.
 The people of Nebraska, at the Octob-
 er Convention, will vote for or against a Constitu-
 tion.

OHIO.

There is no Legislature to elect this
 the nominations for minor State offices
 Congress are:
 Democrats. Republicans.
 William Bell, Jr., Secretary of State,
 Commissioner of Thomas V. Wilcox,
 Charles B. Smart, John W. Brown,
 Commissioner of State James W. Harvey

by Federal Courts and Federal Marshals, need be little surprise at revolutionary out-
—Mr. Pleasant (Jones) Free Press.
is the Lexington of the New Revolution,
will inspire patriots in every part of the
try to rise, and, when they do, to strike
for Freedom, for the Republic, and the
stitution.—*Othman's (Jones) Democrat.*
the mere, sheer, blank usurpation of Presi-
dency in Louisiana can be denied by no in-
telligent person. His high-handed violation of

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
 Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 17.—Down—Prop's Scotts, Malow, Baidoo, Seniler; sch's Jack Chandler, Mackinac Street, Winton, Moses Gage, Kate Winzmann, Goshawk.
 Up—Prop's Benton, Wenona, Champlain, Scollie M. H. Ewen and consort; sch's John Bredin, Maria Martin, J. E. Gilmore, T. B. Rice, T. J. King. Free—Steam, light. Weather fine.

The most notable feature in the County Convention was the defeat of the state of Burrows, a Republican candidate for Congress in this district. His slate was quashed all the way through. Cameron, his candidate for Senator, had to withdraw before the Convention met.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.
 Boston, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., says Sergt. James Davidson, who served for over fifty years in the United States Army, died at Fort Constitution on Saturday. He was the oldest enlisted man in the service having served in the wars in Florida and Mexico with distinction. For several years he had charge of Fort Constitution.

have the option till the 15th of October to have the road completed by the Second session west of Fort Dodge to the Minnesota at Onawa. It is thought they will take and this part of the road also be speedily done. A large share of the grading is already completed.

THE CHEMUNYAKS & ORDO.

Messrs. Fisk & Hutton announce that a large majority of the bondholders and cred-

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